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DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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BELGRADE COMMENTS ON EAST EUROPE ENERGY CRISIS, USSR OIL OUTPUT

LD151930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 15 (TANJUG)--The energy crisis is beginning to cause anxiety and difficulties in East European socialist countries too. This seems to have been discussed most also at the meeting of COMECON heads of state in Moscow late in June.

With 582 million tons produced last year, the USSR is the world's large oil producer. Its allies in the Warsaw Treaty, that is in COMECON, dispose [as received], however, of only three percent of the overall energy sources in this group. The countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany or Czechoslovakia almost completely depend on Soviet oil deliveries.

During the first three months of this year the USSR produced 143 million tons of oil below the plan and less than in the first quarter of the last year. Hence economic experts anticipate that the discrepancy between higher consumption in the East European countries and the decreased production in the USSR will inevitably cause oil crisis within COMECON too.

In the general shortage of oil, analysts anticipate, perhaps the USSR too will not resist to offering its oil to the West, to secure her currency necessary either for importing necessary equipment or for repaying the increased debts.

The East European countries, too, could not easily purchase oil in the free market, as they too are in want of hard currency since they are overindebted.

In the meantime, the USSR plans to increase oil production, especially in Siberian wells, TASS has recently reported. The other line for ensuring energy should be the construction of a network of nuclear power plants to ensure annual savings of about 70 million tons of oil in the next decade.

BRIEFS

CAMP FOR SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CONSCRIPTS--The third 10-day international camp of conscripts from the socialist countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR--will be held in the central Slovak region this year. It will begin in Martin on 13 August. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR STEVENSON 26 AUGUST

AU261920 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the U.S. Senator Adlai E. Stevenson here today.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL 26 AUGUST

AU261905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 26 August Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's State Council chairman, received at the Evksinograd Residence Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, and honorary patron of the children's assembly "Banner of Peace." The UNESCO director general expressed his deep satisfaction at the initiative and carrying out of the International Children's Assembly, one of the major events in the international children's year. Mr. M'Bow especially marked Bulgaria's active participation and valuable contribution to implementing in life UNESCO's noble goals and tasks.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, briefed the high guest on Bulgaria's achievements in the ascending development of our socialist motherland. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr. M'Bow exchanged opinions on the basic international issues of the present day. They expressed their deep conviction for the necessity of making great efforts for preserving, strengthening and developing peace, detente and cooperation in the name of a better present and future for all peoples.

Todor Znivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official luncheon in honor of UNESCO's director general and the persons accompanying him.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 AUGUST

AU270950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic Front led by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic Front National Council and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official visit.

At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council and other officials.

OFFICIALS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU270944 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of Romania's national day--date of message not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people

and on our personal behalf we send to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the fraternal Romanian people and you, personally, our most cordial greetings and wishes on the occasion of Romania's national day--the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The celebration of this glorious anniversary is a vivid expression of the Romanian people's historic achievements along the way of socialist construction and an impressive manifestation of the victory of real socialism on Romanian soil. The armed national anti-fascist insurrection of 23 August 1944, led by the RCP and decisively assisted by the Soviet Army, ended the fascist dictatorship and bourgeoise and large land owners' regime and marked the historic turning point in your motherland's socialist construction.

During the 35 years of people's government the Romanian people have achieved remarkable successes in material and spiritual development. Contemporary Romania has become an industrial-agrarian state with a high and steady rate of economic growth, a developed science and a culture, constantly increasing the people's well-being.

The Bulgarian people highly value and sincerely rejoice in the creative successes of the Romanian working people and their successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the RCP National Conference on constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The Romanian people celebrate their national holiday at a moment of significant achievements of the peoples in the struggle to make international detente an irreversible process, end the arms race and achieve further disarmament, a struggle led by the USSR and the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The ancient fraternal friendship between our two peoples, which has become a powerful stimulus for cooperation and mutual assistance, is constantly being enriched with new socialist content and has a stronger and more beneficial influence on the development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

We are confident that in dynamically and fruitfully developing their relations and cooperation the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will further contribute to strengthening the unity of action of the countries of the socialist community, in the interests of the two peoples, world peace and socialism.

On the eve of your bright holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Romanian people new and even greater successes in constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society in socialist Romania, and its further economic and cultural development.

ZHIVKOV GREETS COSTA RICA'S VALVERDE ON BIRTHDAY

AU261902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has greeted Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee, on his 70th birthday. The greeting message reads:

Dear Comrade Valverde, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Bulgaria's communists and working people, and on my own behalf, I cordially greet you on your 70th birthday and on being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

Your tireless activity as a communist, political figure and national congress member is a worthy example of selfless loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism, Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, reads the message.

NARODNA MLADEZH MARKS ALBANIAN YOUTH UNION ANNIVERSARY

AU231733 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 22 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Greta Delcheva: "A Noteworthy Anniversary in the History of Albanian Youth"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the first congress of the Albanian Antifascist Youth Union has been marked recently. The congress was a natural culmination to the ideological-political maturation process, to class awareness and to the organizational rallying of youth around the Albanian Communist Party, during the years of the fascist occupation of the country.

That young Albanian generation actively participated in the armed struggle of their people against the fascist occupiers and their Albanian servants. Among the hundreds of patriots who struggled against the Italian fascist invaders, there also were many young people. Youth and particularly students occupied the front ranks of actions and demonstrations against the terror and measures of the occupation authorities who tried to make the country fascist and turn it into a bridgehead for attacks against the other Balkan countries.

The treacherous attack of fascist Germany against the Soviet Union gave a mighty and decisive boost to the Albanian people's struggle against fascism. The ideological-political unification of the Albanian communists into the Albanian Communist Party which followed soon after that, marked the beginning of youth's organized struggle against fascism. On 23 November, only about 10 days after the establishment of the Albanian Communist Party, the organization of the Albanian Communist Youth (ACY) was created. The Albanian Communist Party assigned that organization the job of leading Albanian boys and girls in the struggle for freedom and independence, for a people's democratic rule.

The members of the Albanian Communist Party actively involved themselves in the activity of the combat groups in the towns and were among the first to respond to the party appeal to form partisan detachments. They readily and wholeheartedly fulfilled the partisan command to establish an all-national antifascist front and to create national liberation councils all over the country which would be the organs of people's power in the future.

The prestige of the Albanian Communist Party among the youthful masses consolidated itself during those fiery struggles. On the initiative of the party, sports, cultural and educational associations were established, literary readings and conferences were held and aid for the partisans was collected.

In the autumn of 1943, as a result of broadly involving youth in the antifascist resistance, favorable conditions for establishing an independent mass political organization of Albanian antifascist youth were created.

In September, the Union of Albanian Antifascist Youth was formed. The second national conference of the antifascist National Liberation Front accepted the Union of Albanian Antifascist Youth as its member.

The development of events in the country and also in the international arena by the end of 1943 and during the first half of 1944 greatly affected the Albanian Antifascist Youth Movement. [paragraph continues]

The first Antifascist National Liberation Congress, which built the legal basis of the Albanian People's Democratic State, was held in the town of Permet in May 1964. The decisions of that congress and the victorious march of the Red Army toward the Balkans opened to Albanian youth and to the young generation a realistic prospect for a free, independent and democratic development of the country.

Under such favorable domestic and foreign conditions, the Union of the Albanian Antifascist Youth convened its first congress at the beginning of August. The antifascist youth of Albania committed itself at this congress to actively involve itself in the final struggle against theoccupiers, to assist in restoring the destroyed and plundered motherland and to defend it against the encroachments of domestic and foreign enemies. Under the slogan "Everything for the victory over the enemy," youth decisively contributed to the liberation of Albania from fascist occupation and to the establishment of a people's regime in the country.

Thousands of Albanians could not welcome freedom. Hundreds of them perished for freedom for the future of Albania's neighboring peoples. Their deeds and cause today is an inspirational example for Albanian youth in building their new life. Bulgarian youth has true sympathy for the proud and freedom-loving Albanian people and for their young generation. They whole-heartedly support the readiness expressed by our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov to further develop the relations between our two socialist countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect, which is in keeping with the basic interests of our two peoples.

DZHUROV ATTENDS, ADDRESSES BLAGOEVRAD MILITARY GRADUATION

Officials at Ceremony

AU251950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the graduation of the Blagoev's graduates of the military educational establishments of the country was held in Blagoevgrad tonight. "Present were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the military department at the BCP Central Committee; and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army."

The celebration was opened by Colonel General Asenov. Lieutenant General Tsonev read the order of the minister of national defense promoting the graduates to their first officer rank.

"Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov delivered a festive speech: Here, as everywhere else in Bulgaria, freedom was not granted but was achieved through the blood of thousands of the people's sons and daughters. In this part of the country (?also roamed) the herdic detachments of Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski [words indistinct] the wounds of the September-men [the participants in the September 1944 revolutions]. The first shots fired by the legendary partisan (?Yanko) Balevski also occurred here. [words indistinct] hundreds like them and today the (?the peaks) of the Pirin mountain resound with the fiery words of the poet Nikola Vaptsarov."

Dzhurov Address

LD261538 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA)--At a celebration in Blagagoevgrad today the next in succession batch of graduates of the "Rakovski" Military Academy, of the military schools, in Bulgaria and those graduated from Soviet military academies and schools, were promoted to the respective officer's rank. This batch of graduates was called "Blagoev" in memory of the founder of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimiter Blagoev.

A speech was delivered at the ceremony by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

He spoke about the radical changes having taken place in the 35 years following the victory of socialist revolution with the help of the Soviet Union, in the united family of the fraternal socialist countries. The material and cultural development of the Blagoevgrad County was given as a bright example for this country's successes during these years.

Army General Dzhurov also dwelt upon some questions of the international politics, emphasizing that the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, with their consistent peace policy, with the steadily growing economic and spiritual power, have rendered the main services to the peace in Europe which has been existing for more than three decades already after World War Two.

The speaker pointed out that this peace policy is opposed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, which continue the arms race, [words indistinct] military blocs and above all NATO, form plots and provocations against peoples [words indistinct] subversive activity against the countries of the socialist community [words indistinct] course of the imperialist reaction is [word indistinct] in by the hegemonic policy of Beijing leaders.

Army General Dzhurov pointed out further that under such circumstances the socialist countries cannot but take measures for their security.

Stating that Bulgaria, located in the centre of the Balkans, makes her contribution to consolidating the cause of peace and international cooperation, to turning the area into one of trust, mutual respect and close friendship, Army General Dzhurov emphasized that the interference with the domestic life of [word indistinct] countries, hegemony and chauvinism, any territorial claims whatsoever, are alien elements to the principles of Bulgarian foreign policy. "At the same time, however, we do not intend to cede a single span of our native, Bulgarian land", the minister of national defence declared.

The celebration was attended also by the representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel-General Khachik Ambaryan.

CTK INTERVIEWS TRAVNICEK ON CPUSA CONGRESS

LD262250 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit (CETEKA correspondent)--It is for the first time that officials of communist parties and progressive movements were granted visas and could participate in the U.S. Communist Party Congress, Tomas Travnicek told CETEKA today. Tomas Travnicek, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, said that he considered as the greatest success the unanimous support for the report, edited by the U.S. Communist Party General Secretary Gus Hall--a support expressed by over 300 delegates from all U.S. Communist Party organisations. He said that the cooperation between the U.S. and the Czechoslovak communist parties has a long tradition, proved also by the stand of the U.S. Communist Party in the crisis period in 1968. Czechoslovak Communist Party fully supports the just struggle of American Communists for the unity of American workers, against exploitation, and for socialist changes in the U.S.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY RECEPTION, MESSAGES, COMMENT

Romanian Ambassador's Reception

LD232354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tonel Diaconescu, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of his country's national day. Josef Korcak, member of the party Central Committee Presidium, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life came to congratulate him. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Congratulations to Romanian Leaders

AU231131 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the state holiday--the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist hegemony:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the state holiday--the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist hegemony--we are sending you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all working people of your country cordial comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak working people and in our own name.

The liberation of your country from fascist hegemony was the decisive landmark in the history of the Romanian people, who have taken the path of building socialism together with the peoples of the other socialist countries. The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved on this road by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA.

We are convinced that the consistent implementation of the declaration on intensifying friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP and between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the consolidation of the unity of the countries of the socialist community on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to contribute to the further advance of fraternal Czechoslovak-Romanian relations for the benefit of the people of the two countries in the interests of peace and security in the world.

Permit us, esteemed comrades, to wish the Romanian Communists, all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania and you personally many further successes in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th party congress in building the advanced socialist society in your country.

A. Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent on this occasion congratulations to N. Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The Central Committee of the CSSR's National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Central Trade Union Council congratulated the General Council of Romanian Trade Unions on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to S. Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

Bratislava PRAVDA Article

AU241132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Josef Simon, CSSR deputy premier: "On the 35th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation; The Path of All-Round Development"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August the Romanian Socialist Republic celebrates its great holiday--the 35th anniversary of the day when the Romanian people, under the influence of the Soviet Army's victorious progress, achieved their fatherland's liberation from the fascist hegemony through an armed uprising.

During the past period the Romanian people, with the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and of other fraternal socialist countries, have achieved revolutionary changes and successes in all branches of social and economic life.

The people of our two countries are linked by traditional friendship, historically rooted in the struggle for national independence, freedom, social justice and progress. The achievement of these noble aims is indivisibly tied to our people's fight against fascism and Hitlerite aggression.

We will never forget the thousands of Romanian patriots who made the highest sacrifice at the side of the Soviet Army in the battles for Czechoslovakia's liberation.

The successful development of socialism in both our countries is establishing favorable prerequisites for a further deepening of mutual relations. Bilateral activity and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere, both within the framework of CEMA and bilaterally, fully correspond to the efforts of our countries to insure the constant development of the economy, and thus also of the people's living standards.

The 24th session of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation last November in Prague adopted the "Main Directions of Plan Coordination in the Development of Science and Technology in 1981-85." The second phase of consultations on the science and technology development plans for 1981-85 is now underway. In these consultations the Czechoslovak ministerial branches and central bodies and their partners in the Socialist Republic of Romania are to determine the topics and tasks, solutions, targets, and the organizations solving them, in the individual fields, as well as to prepare and discuss the drafts of treaty documents.

Of fundamental significance for the development of economic and production cooperation between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are the consultations of central planning bodies on the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1981-85, which are now underway.

This July the planning bodies assessed the present state of the consultations in Prague, informed each other about the development of the two states' national economies and fixed the further program of work on the plan coordination. At the same time they devoted great attention to matters connected with increasing the share of deliveries carried out on the basis of existing treaties, as well as treaties that are being prepared, on the cooperation and specialization of production.

The Czechoslovak people highly regard the friendly relations with the people of Romania and on the occasion of their country's state holiday wish them many further successes.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH HUNGARY

LD270103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Eva (Sanderova) commentary]

[Text] As we informed you in the news headlines, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, is to visit Prague in the next few days at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. Let us thus take a brief look at Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations, particularly with regard to economic links.

This very week, in the course of negotiations on plan coordination, Vaclav Hula and Istvan Huszar, the chairmen of the planning authorities of our two countries, reached agreement on one of the significant foundations for cooperation in the next 5-year plan period, that is, on the volume and conditions for two-way deliveries of fuels, basic raw materials, and agricultural and food industry products. This agreement is regarded as a joint success. It ensures both countries supplies of many vital raw materials and manufactured products. For Czechoslovakia this means in particular aluminium and a certain quantity of grain and edible oils, supplies for which we would otherwise have to pay in hard currency.

This is of course only one of the many specific advances in cooperation, whose main direction was established by the party and government delegations of the two states, headed by Comrades Husak and Kadar, not quite 2 years ago in Budapest. During that visit by the Czechoslovak party and government delegation to Hungary discussions were also held at the premier's level, and the impending talks in Prague are in fact to be a direct continuation of these, in addition to a two-way exchange of fundamental projects for economic cooperation.

One may say that given the active approach of the two countries, this balance, albeit over a relatively short period of time, has been surprisingly extensive. The exchange of commodities between our countries increases from year to year and the value of these this year for the first time will top the billion rouble mark. And, what is even more essential, it is proving possible to complete the assignment most stressed at that time in Budapest, which is to achieve progress notably in implementing modern forms of economic relations, i.e. cooperation and specialization. To date 29 Czechoslovak-Hungarian co-production and two-way supply deals have been struck, while the share of specialized production in bilateral trade is already approaching one-third.

The most significant contribution is provided by agreements on cooperation in the automotive, agricultural and construction engineering industries and agreements on medical instruments and chemical products. As one of the major projects of mutual interest the long-distance high-tension power line linking the energy grids of our two countries was put into service last year. The construction of the unique Danube water schemes at Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, the start on which was begun in 1977 with the signing of a state agreement, continues according to plan on the Czechoslovak and Hungarian sides and is already gathering momentum.

The balance is indeed an extensive one. The chairmen of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian governments during their upcoming talks in Prague will assess results to date with the primary aim of specifying further directions for cooperation, which, in its bilateral and multilateral form, has been and remains a significant instrument for coping with problems of economic development in new and ever more demanding conditions.

HOFFMAN SEES OFF SHIBAYEV AFTER MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD241645 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who has been in Czechoslovakia on a health cure, left Prague today for the USSR. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovaia, and Boris Averyanov, WFTU secretary.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD231426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich in Prague today. In a friendly and cordial discussion they appraised a number of questions concerning cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN YEARS TO COME DISCUSSED

AU241602 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 20 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Jan Lapsansky article: "Energy Strategy"]

[Excerpt] As far as the global strategy in the sphere of nuclear energy is concerned, its development in the West has been meeting with the opposition from the mighty oil monopolies, but also with opposition from that part of the public which has been alarmed by the consequences of the inadequate safety precautions taken in nuclear power plants--particularly in the United States and Great Britain--of late.

In order to ensure the CEMA member countries: energy needs, the development of nuclear power, with a consistent implementation of all safety measures, has been moving into the foreground in these countries. As A.N. Kosygin said at a CEMA session in Moscow, the joint program for the construction of nuclear power plants elaborated by the fraternal countries will make possible an increment in the CEMA member countries and Cuba's capacities which will be tantamount to one-third of the existing overall capacities of these countries. In Moscow, the CEMA member countries signed an accord on cooperation in the construction of installations for nuclear power plants for the 1981-90 period. During this period we will build, in technical cooperation with the USSR, in the CEMA's European countries and in the Republic of Cuba nuclear power plants having an overall output of about 37 million milowatts.

After the USSR, the CSSR will be the largest manufacturer of equipment for nuclear power plants. In accordance with the plan, the CSSR is to manufacture 5 reactors of the VVER-440 type by the end of 1980. This is an honor for our know-how as well as a guarantee for the future, when nuclear sources will become the main suppliers of energy.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL RECALLS 1968 EVENTS

LD211022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO carries an editorial entitled "A Guarantee of Socialism and Peace," which is also being carried by the Slovak PRAVDA.

The opening passage recalls the fact that the struggle for a lasting peace is at present one of the most important tasks facing the progressive and democratic forces the world over. This is a task which is highly humane but at the same time considerably complicated, requiring a united course of action of all peace-loving people, for in their struggle they have to overcome a coordinated activity by the opponents of the relaxation of international tension.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that at the head of the struggle for the continuous relaxation of tension and for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems there stands the Soviet Union whose peace initiative and consistent Leninist foreign policy are inseparably linked with its activity that began immediately after the establishment of working-class power in Russia.

Other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, are also making a considerable effort in the struggle for peace, supporting the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and its communist party.

After all, the struggle for lasting peace is linked organically with the struggle for socialism. Socialism and peace are factors, the editorial goes on to say, which are conditioned by each other. Neither can develop and deepen successfully without each other.

For the Czechoslovak people, socialism and peace are the greatest and most precious values, for they are deeply conscious of the fact that without peace there is no progress, that a war would mean suffering and death as well as the destruction of everything that has been created by their hands during the construction of a socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak clearly expressed this desire and the will of our working people when he said: Socialist Czechoslovakia is, in keeping with the innermost aspirations and interests of our people, participating actively in the struggle aimed at securing peaceful life and reducing tension further. This is why we are opposing resolutely further escalation of the arms race and the manufacture and introduction of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. By our share, we are contributing to the improvement of mutual relations with states with different social systems in our neighborhood, in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today goes on to stress that the most reactionary forces of imperialism are trying by all means to hamper and even torpedo directly this peace effort of the socialist countries. Systematically, in various forms they are attacking real socialism, striving to weaken its influence in the world, and whenever the tiniest opportunity occurs they exert considerable pressure directly to liquidate socialism.

We too witnessed this 11 years ago, in Czechoslovakia. As RUDE PRAVO goes on to say in its editorial, the cornerstone of both the internal and external policy of our communist party and the socialist state is the systematic development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The CPCZ and our people have reached this inviolable principle on the basis of years of experience from the struggle against the domestic bourgeoisie, in the national liberation struggle against the Nazi occupiers, in the postwar reconstruction as well as in the period of building socialism and defending it.

Only in close cooperation with the socialist countries lies the guarantee of the successful construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia. On many occasions already, we have convinced ourselves, RUDE PRAVO says, of the fact that the closer and the more effective cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, the greater the successes achieved; not only by socialism as a whole but also by each individual country.

Everyday we see that bourgeois propaganda does not miss a single opportunity, with the help of lies and slanders, to attack the countries of real socialism. By way of ideological diversion, it is trying to drive a wedge between the socialist countries. In this way it wants to weaken the socialist states and the working class in general, deprive them of one of their most effective weapons--unity, which emanates from proletarian and socialist internationalism, built and developed on its basis.

As the editorial of today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress, we in Czechoslovakia convinced ourselves about the necessity of maintaining unity and effective comradely cooperation among the socialist countries also in the crisis years of 1968-69 when rightwing forces, with the active help of foreign reaction, attempted a counter-revolutionary reversal in our country.

They tried to upset our international class ties, deprive us of support, as represented by the solidarity within the international workers movement and the progressive forces, destroy our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and push our homeland back into the arms of imperialism.

The internationalist assistance provided to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 halted the further progress of counterrevolution in our country and created suitable conditions for the unification and galvanization of the Marxist-Leninist forces, for a political and ideological differentiation both within the party and society.

Had there not been timely internationalist assistance by our closest allies, the editorial goes on to say, the power of the working class and working people in our country would have suffered a defeat. This would have had unforeseeable consequences not only for our people but also for peace in Europe. It would have led to the endangering of positions of socialism and would have damaged the entire international workers movement.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to recall in its editorial today that Czechoslovakia is today a prospering state, a firm link within the world socialist community. This is the result of the all-around working selflessness of our working people and the astute and principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the communist party. Ideological unity between the party and the people, close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries are the guarantee that no one will be able to violate this unity with impunity.

As today's RUDE PRAVO says, in the present-day struggle for peace, the material strength of the socialist community, its powerful economic base and dynamic development of the national economy, is of great importance. This strength, coupled with the unity of the socialist countries, is one of the most important factors in averting a world military conflagration. Thanks to this reality and the persistant efforts of the socialist countries, the unleashing of a new danger of a world war has become more remote and peace has become more solid. This is why the fulfillment of the tasks of the economic and social program approved by the 15th CPCZ Congress is an indivisible part of the struggle for peace in the world. On this depends also the raising of the living and cultural standards of our people.

Further on the editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today says that mutual solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries are multifaceted. One of the most proven and highly perspective forms of cooperation is the activity of the CEMA. Thanks to this cooperation, we have achieved during past years important successes in the development of the economy, material and cultural standards of the people, and our society has been developing dynamically.

Cooperation with the socialist countries, in particular with the Soviet Union in economy, science, technology and other areas is one of the most important guarantees and aspects of our national economy and the development of our society. The leadership of our party and state, despite the undoubted successes achieved in our country, does not, however, conceal shortcomings that we have, above all in the national economy.

As the editorial says, even in November 1974 the session of the party's Central Committee reacted in a principled manner to the new economic realities in the world and their consequences for our economy. It pointed to the fact that the influence of complicated external economic conditions would place greater demands on each of us, that the watchword of the day was to adapt our economy to these demanding conditions and this above all by raising the effectiveness and quality of work.

This is the categoric imperative. Without this it will not be possible to continue successfully along the course on which we have embarked. Our party and other fraternal parties are devoting systematic attention to the questions concerning cooperation amongst the socialist countries. RUDE PRAVO says that each of them is tackling in a creative way questions of its future development, for they realize that ever closer and effective cooperation among the socialist countries is the only course of achieving the set objectives.

Of general validity are the words of Comrade Brezhnev said during the visit by the party and government delegation in Czechoslovakia. In our view, the main thing today is to increase as much as possible the effectiveness of our relations, take into account not only the requirements of the given moment but also great perspectives. And in this, too, lies the guarantee of socialism and peace, stresses the editorial of today's RUDE PRAVO in conclusion. The article is also carried by the Slovak PRAVDA.

LACK OF DEVELOPED ELECTRONICS MAKES GOODS UNCOMPETITIVE

AU241640 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Unused Opportunity"]

[Excerpts] In evaluating our engineering industry, it is becoming more and more evident that we are capable of competing only insofar as our machinery predominantly based on the classical solutions founded on mechanical parts and components is concerned. But with the increasing use of microelectronics, automation and other types of sophisticated modern control, as well as of electronic and mechanical sets and parts, our engineering industry is growing more and more anxious about coping with world competition. At the same time the failing does not lie in the lack of qualified people capable of solving tasks in these new complicated fields of the predominantly spare-part and machinery-set base; it lies in the fact that these sophisticated, rapidly developing fields are dependent on developed international production and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration, as well as on unavoidable contributions to the development of ancillary fields, particularly those that have the greatest influence on the technical standards of finished engineering products. The development of these fields is also hampered by the extremely wide range of products in engineering production. Instead of concentrating on the branches with the best, long-term prospects, the production is being split here on a multitude of products lacking both an insured spare-parts base and guaranteed sales on the world market. The failing is that even our enterprises and economic production units, as well as the branch ministeries, have not yet succeeded in creating the necessary scope for these fields, or are only doing so with considerable delay compared with world developments. The research and development base has so far not devoted sufficient attention to the technical prerequisites of the development of these fields either, although the party resolutions directed attention to this quite a long time ago.

At the same time this is the only way to intensively develop the spare-part and machine-set engineering base as quickly as possible and to increase the headstart in its development compared with that of the production of finished goods, as was set down by the CPCZ Central Committee session in May 1974. Bearing in mind the dynamics of our national economic development, it is impossible to permit the increasing disproportions between the needs and the resources of capacities to continue. [paragraph continues]

On principle it is necessary to improve the technical standards and quality, and particularly the reliability and life span of all important ancillary elements, because their existing reliability and life-span not only influences the quality of the end product, but also inordinately increases the demands for spare parts. It is also necessary to rectify the effects of the instruments of economic management, which to this very day are predominantly concentrated on finished production at the expense of the production of ancillary machinery products and the necessary unification and standardization. No wonder the economic production units are striving to produce goods from the ancillary fields only for insuring their own finished products.

The deepening of the links between basic research and social practice as a result of the activation of the research and development base should make a positive contribution to the solution of these problems.

The workers in research and development must increasingly devote their attention to the perfection and development of products for universal use; they must achieve a higher level of automation, which is today the limiting factor preventing them from asserting themselves on world markets, because last year only a few of the compressors, textile machines, trucks, machine tools and other products belonging to this group cost as much as similar rival products on the world markets. The most important products in terms of volume were roughly 50 percent less expensive than the competition's products.

The development and general use of microelectronics is an extremely important task confronting the communists working in basic and applied research and in the research and development centers of individual enterprises. Because, as the experience gained up to now indicates, whereas microelectronics has so far meant a rapid development in the world, many of our producers are lagging in this sphere; up to 1977 we remained almost on the level of attention progr[illegible] [utlumovy program]. But today we can hardly speak of any important finished engineering product as being reliable if it is not equipped with electronic controls. At the same time every leading communist executive should realize that progress in such a complicated sphere as microelectronics is unthinkable without international socialist cooperation and division of tasks. "Playing only in our sandpit" would merely make us lag behind world developments and this is in sharp contradiction to the strategic line of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

DAILY REPORTS HARVEST DRAWING TO CLOSE IN SLOVAKIA

AU231355 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Summary] In Slovakia more than 90 percent of densely sown cereals have been harvested; 589,390 of the planned acreage of 649,230 hectares has been gathered in. Straw has been gathered on 542,490 hectares, that is 83.5 percent, and fallowing completed on 442,588 hectares. Stubble-field mixtures have been sown on 81,084 hectares; that is 7,624 hectares more than planned.

Early potatoes have been gathered on 2,410 hectares. That is 51.5 percent of the plan.

The second mowing of perennial fodder crops is more than 90 percent complete, leaving just 14,875 hectares to be mown.

The second harvesting of bulk fodder from meadows is slow: only 61.5 percent, that is 96,757 hectares, have been harvested.

By 21 August up to 308,326 hectares of grain had been harvested in West Slovakia. Straw has been gathered from 297,026 hectares; leaving 11,300 hectares of stubble-fields to be seen to. The fields have been 90.4 percent fallowed.

Early potatoes have been plowed up from merely 742 [as published] hectares; that is 39 percent of the entire acreage. The second harvesting of perennial fodder crops should be completed on only 765 hectares. The second harvesting of bulk fodder from meadows has been completed on 23,892 hectares, that is, on 87 percent of the entire acreage.

In Central Slovakia the continuous dense fog, cold wind and rain have complicated harvesting work. More than 22,000 hectares of grain, or slighly less than one-fifth of the entire acreage, remains to be mown. Only about one-fourth of the second mowing of bulk fodder remains to be done.

In East Slovakia slightly more than 5 percent of the total acreage--171,304 hectares--of cereals remains to be harvested. More than 8,000 of the more than planned 12,000 hectares have been prepared for sowing rape.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE JUSTIFIES EXPORTS OF UNPROCESSED TIMBER

AU241600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Michal Strida article: "Trees Under Scaffolding"]

[Excerpt] Forests cover more than a third (almost 35 percent) of the territory of our republic. The Czech Socialist Republic is covered by 2,600,000 hectares of forest and the Slovak Socialist Republic by 1,837,000 hectares. In the Czech lands there are only two deciduous trees to eight coniferous trees, with the latter more productive from the economic point of view because their wood substance grows faster. In Slovakia it is almost the other way round, as a consequence of different natural conditions and a different historical economic developement: There are four coniferous trees to six decidious trees. The total CSSR timber reserves exceed 800 million cubic meters and the reserve continues to grow because annual growth exceeds production.

These circumstances are sometimes overlooked by people who criticize the fact that we export timber--this valuable raw material--to a number of capitalist countries instead of processing it at home and exporting finished products. There are two reasons that force us to do so. On the one hand, we do not yet have sufficient capacities for processing all the cut timber. On the other hand, we could certainly limit timber cutting. However, the older growths are less productive--the growth, in wood substance is slower. It is thus more profitable to cut the timber in time and export it, especially because a number of capitalist countries have imposed high import customs duties on products from the socialist countries which do not apply to imports of raw materials--including timber. In short, it is economically profitable for us (each dollar thus earned costs us Kcs12). We have enough timber. We can afford it.

BRIEFS

SUDAN HEALTH AGREEMENT--A plan of cooperation pertaining to the health accord concluded between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Sudan for 1979-81 was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague yesterday [20 August]. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

BERLIN RADIO REPORTS SOVIET REACTION TO NEW YORK PLANE INCIDENT

LD262152 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As you heard in the news, a Soviet Aeroflot plane is still being unlawfully detained at Kennedy Airport, New York, by the authorities. The U.S. authorities are trying, according to a TASS report, to prevent Lyudmila Vlasova, a Soviet citizen on board the plane, from returning to the Soviet Union because, according to Western agencies, her husband has allegedly expressed the intention of remaining in the United States. [sentence indistinct] Here is a telephone report from our Moscow correspondent, Klaus Juergen Fischer:

Here in the Soviet Union, the U.S. authorities' provocation at the New York airport against the occupants of the Aeroflot plane has aroused indignation and strong protests. The Soviet Foreign Ministry today sent a strong protest against this arbitrary act to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and demanded an immediate end to this action against Soviet citizens on board the plane. Otherwise, the responsibility for the consequences would rest with the U.S. side. Attention is being drawn here above all to the human aspect of this unlawful detention, as TASS describes the situation of the passengers on board the (?airliner). The passengers include several women and 13 children who have been deprived of their normal sleep and freedom of movement since Friday evening. These passengers have virtually been made hostages, in Tass's view.

It is being pointed out here in Moscow that in this affair the Soviet side has shown an accommodating attitude. Since the U.S. authorities explained their refusal to allow the Il-62 plane, which was on the point of taking off, to depart by saying that they found it absolutely necessary to have a talk with Lyudmila Vlasova, a Soviet citizen on board the plane, U.S. officials were allowed to board the plane and talk privately with the ballerina from the Moscow Bolshoi Theater. Lyudmila Vlasova later stated that they wanted to persuade her not to return to the Soviet Union and even negotiated with her with drawn guns, even though the ballet dancer repeatedly stated that she wanted to return to her homeland absolutely voluntarily, that this was her innermost wish, even though she stated that she would not leave the plane because she expected to be kept forcibly in the United States, even though she responded categorically [word indistinct] to the repeated demands of the U.S. authorities: To be sure, I am prepared to answer every possible question but only here on board the plane for--according to Lyudmila Vlasova--one could say that this is part of my homeland.

Despite this accommodating attitude, the plane is still being detained. The USSR's permanent mission at the United Nations has protested against this act of piracy at New York's Kennedy Airport. Pointing out that all passengers observed the formalities in accordance with U.S. laws before they embarked, it described the attempt to remove the Soviet citizen forcibly from the plane as a gross violation of international law. The unlawful activities of the U.S. authorities are in contradiction to the elementary norms of relations between states.

A significant point in judging this provocation, in my opinion, is, on the one hand, the Soviet mission's readiness to allow U.S. press representatives to talk to Lyudmila Vlasova, and, on the other, the reaction by a U.S. State Department representative who banned journalists from boarding the plane.

In the meantime, here in the Soviet Union the letter from Lyudmila Vlasova's mother to President Carter has been published, in which she asks that her daughter be given the opportunity to return home. If we talk about the human side of this provocation we must surely recall that the United States, in particular, is always the one that wants to teach others how human rights should be implemented.

At the same time, however, notes a TASS commentary today, official Washington is blatantly meddling in the private life of a Soviet citizen and insulting representatives of a sovereign state. What is happening at the New York airport, states TASS, is an unprecedented incident which, in deliberate and gross arbitrariness, violates the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act which the United States has also signed.

SED DELEGATION HANDS HONECKER MESSAGE TO CPUSA CONGRESS

LD270912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Detroit--To the stormy applause of the 1,000 delegates and guests of the U.S. Communist Party's 22d Congress, it was announced today that the party's Central Committee had confirmed in office the present general secretary, Gus Hall, and the party chairman, Henry Winston, who went blind in U.S. prisons.

Among the dozens of speakers from all parts of the world who praised the courageous struggle of the U.S. communists was Manfred Feist, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, who handed over a message of greetings from General Secretary Erich Honecker, which was received with lengthy applause.

Manfred Feist, member of the SED Central Committee, stated to loud applause that capitalism has played itself out in the GDR once and for all. Unemployment, inflation and other phenomena of crisis in the capitalist society are unknown to GDR citizens. He pointed out that 30 years ago the GDR had adopted the cause of peace and international friendship. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, he presented the U.S. fraternal party with a wall hanging picturing the German workers' leader, Ernst Thaelmann.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARKING OF ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY

Honecker, Stoph Congratulations

AU241830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulations message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania in World War II--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), president of the Socialist Republic of Romania (SRR); to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the SRR Government, Bucharest.

Esteemed comrades, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people we convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and the people of the SRR on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed uprising.

The liberation of Romania from the yoke of fascism in August 1944 for which the victories of the glorious Soviet Army had created the decisive basis, ushered in a new era in the history of your fatherland and the establishment of the socialist social order. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the SRR's 35-year history, the Romanian people under the leadership of its Communist Party, in alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, achieved significant successes in the building of socialism, in the development of the socialist industry and agriculture and in the other fields of social life, on which we cordially congratulate you, esteemed comrades, and the Romanian people. The Romanian working peoples' great dedication and creative strength, their manifold efforts for the further implementation of the decisions of the eleventh party congress and in the preparation of the 12th Party Congress of the RCP, are sincerely recognized in the GDR.

The relations and the all-round cooperation between the SED and the RCP, between the GDR and the SRR, are developing successfully. We are convinced that new progress in the relations between the GDR and Socialist Romania can be achieved in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 12 May 1972, as well as of the joint declaration of 10 June 1977.

On the occasion of your national day we wish you, esteemed comrades, all the working people, and all the people of the SRR new great successes in the building of the developed socialist society.

To you personally we convey the best wishes for health, creative strength and well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman,

[Signed] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman.

Officials at Reception

AU241640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] (ADN) Gheorghe Tache, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday [22 August] on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. His invitation was accepted by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as by other personalities of the GDR's public life, including Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR also were guests at the reception.

HERRMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING FRENCH COMMUNIST

LD242116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Friday received Pierre Juquin, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo for a friendly talk. Joachim Herrmann gave an account of current issues in the SED's domestic and foreign policy, especially of the initiatives of the working people in preparing for the GDR's 30th anniversary. Pierre Juquin reported on the activities of the French communists in carrying out the decisions of the PCF 23d Congress. The representatives of the two parties expressed their satisfaction with the fraternal relations and solidarity between the SED and the PCF and declared themselves in favor of a further deepening of cooperation.

TISCH WELCOMES FINNISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD261654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) arrived in Berlin Sunday on a visit lasting several days to the GDR. It is headed by SAK Chairman Pekka Oivio. The guests will study the work of the FDGB and meet trade unionists.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee.

ENVOY COMMENTS ON CONCLUSION OF UN LAW OF SEA SESSION

LD261206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0656 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] United Nations/New York, (ADN correspondent)--The second period of the eighth session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference ended over the weekend at the UN headquarters in New York.

At the close of the conference session the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Gunter Goerner, told ADN's New York correspondent: "There is now broad agreement on the majority of the provisions of a new legal order on the world's seas. Some of the most difficult problems, including the powers of a new ocean bed organization and its procedural rules as well as the criteria for determining the limits of the continental shelf, have not yet been solved in New York. There is, however, general agreement among the conference participants that every effort must be made so that next year's negotiations on the substantial questions which are still open can be concluded."

Dr Goerner added: "The GDR delegation, together with the delegations of the other socialist states, will make its constructive contribution to the convention which seeks to complete in the near future the progressive development of the law of the sea in the interest of peace, international detente and friendly cooperation among states."

ADN INTERVIEWS UN SCIENCE CONFERENCE DELEGATE WEIZ

LD242208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Vienna--The UN Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna is regarded by observers as an important contribution to the transformation of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

The leader of the GDR delegation, Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, told ADN that the conference was taking place at a critical moment in the development of the world economic situation and international economic relations.

"The present situation is leading toward a further worsening of the situation of the developing countries. During the nearly 30 years of its existence the GDR has cooperated very successfully and to an extensive degree with the developing countries. This is borne out by over 52 governmental agreements and treaties with these states." It was an important concern of the GDR to place its relations with the developing countries on an integrated basis in order to support the partner countries effectively in carrying out their industrialization and in creating their own economic and scientific-technical base, Dr Weiz stressed.

"The GDR has already completed 700 projects in developing countries on the basis of agreements. Every year over 800 citizens from these states start a training course in production technology in our republic, and twice that number take up studies at colleges and vocational training schools."

In accordance with the wishes of developing countries, over 900 experts from the GDR worked in these countries every year. Within the scope of its possibilities and in accordance with the specific requirements of interested countries the GDR was prepared to continue and even extend this cooperation. "The GDR supports the just demands of the developing countries for a democratic transformation of the international economic relations and calls for their implementation," Dr Weiz emphasized.

FELFE, KESSLER ATTEND HALLE MASS RALLY ON MILITARY MATTERS

AU241832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Halle dispatch: "GDR Makes Its Contribution To Protecting Socialism: Werner Felfe and Heinz Kessler Attend Halle Mass Rally"]

[Text] A propaganda mass rally on topical problems of the SED's military policy and socialist military instruction was held on Wednesday [22 August] in the trade unions club house in Halle. Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership, and Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, spoke before more than 1,200 party activists of the chemical industry region.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler noted in his statement: "It is one of the creative achievements of our party that it has always handled the organizing of the defense of the socialist fatherland as a most profoundly patriotic and internationalist task. We always have let ourselves be guided by the fact that only the combination of the political, economic, military, spiritual-cultural and scientific potentials of the socialist states and their firm alliance with the Soviet Union safeguard for each individual country a rapid pace for fashioning the developed socialist society and security in the face of the aggressive aspirations of imperialism."

Therefore it is a main task of military policy to exploit to an optimal degree these potentials for enhancing the fighting strength and combat-readiness of the armed forces of the socialist military coalition, to strengthen one's own national defense and to place it in the service of the collective defense of socialism and communism.

In the interest of further strengthening national defense it is a fundamental task of socialist military instruction to convincingly explain to the youths--and, moreover, to all citizens of the republic--that since its founding the National People's Army armed forces, side by side with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact, have been mastering arms for the community of the socialist states, for social progress and for peace.

Werner Felfe pointed out that the GDR also commemorates the 30th anniversary of the republic at a time of more than 30 years of peace in Europe. Fully in the spirit of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress the GDR will continue also in the future, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to do everything it can to make its contribution to protecting socialism and peace. The further accomplishment of the tasks set forth by the 9th SED Congress and the strengthening of the material-technical base of the republic also constitute a decisive prerequisite for this.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT 'IN COMING DAYS'

LD252112 Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)--Invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, is going to pay an official visit to Hungary in the coming days.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD241854 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI)--With the signing of a protocol, the plant-growing workgroup of the Hungary-Yugoslavia Subcommittee for Agricultural Cooperation wound up their four day session in Kecskemet (east Hungary) on Friday. The participants described the cooperation between the two countries' scientific institutes and farming units as successful and said it was to be further extended. Up to now, 61 Yugoslav plants have been adopted in Hungary and 18 Hungarian ones in Yugoslavia. According to the recently signed protocol, both sides encourage scientific cooperation and the coordination of variety experiments. Sowing-seeds of wheat, maize, sunflower, lucerne and other plants will be exchanged more widely and the cooperation has been extended to the exchange of cultivation technologies.

LEADERS, PAPER MARK ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Leaders' Message

AU241120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Romania, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent the following greetings message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest.

On the occasion of the great national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 35th anniversary of the liberation, we send you and all the working people of neighboring Socialist Romania comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves.

The Hungarian people look with appreciation upon the great results that have been achieved by the working people of Romania in building a socialist society and the many-sided development of the people's economy in the past three and a half decades.

Cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania is an integral part of the system of fruitful relations among the fraternal socialist countries, based on the concept of Marxism-Leninism and developing in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, serving alike the cause of socialism, social progress and international peace and security.

It is our sincere wish that the friendly ties and extensive contacts linking our countries should continue to strengthen in keeping with the will of our peoples and in the spirit of the intentions we have manifested in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

On your national holiday, we wish you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the working people of Romania as a whole additional considerable successes in building an advanced socialist society and in deepening friendly good-neighborly relations between our countries and peoples.

NEPSZABADSAG Article

AU241412 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Our neighbor, Socialist Romania, is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its liberation. On this day, the August 1944 uprising is commemorated throughout the country. This uprising took place following the crossing into Romania by the Soviet Army during its dynamic advance, thus beginning the country's liberation. This opportunity was successfully used by the antifascist forces--primarily the communists--as well as by circles of the Romanian ruling classes and the general military staff that by then wanted to break away from Hitlerite control and overthrow the fascist Antonescu dictatorship. The RCP, which was in the vanguard of the uprising, professed that the country could only retain its independence if it allied itself with the Soviet Union.

The military and political conditions arising through the Soviet Army's rapid advance created the realistic bases for the people, under the leadership of the communists who organized the antifascist resistance and courageously defied retaliation, to sweep aside all those who had sold the country to the Hitlerites and surrendered the country to fascism. As a result of the uprising, turning against Hitlerite Germany, Romania and its army, sacrificing a great deal of blood, fought on the side of the Soviet Army in the last phase of the war and played a significant role in the battles fought in Hungary as well.

Since then, more than three decades have passed. In this time--particularly since the liquidation of the monarchy in 1947--the peoples of Romania have achieved considerable successes in making the country prosper and in the building of a socialist society.

On their national holiday, we greet from our hearts the fraternal peoples of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We wish them success in achieving further results in their work of socialist construction and making an effective contribution to strengthening the unity of the friendly socialist countries and safeguarding European peace and security.

JOURNALIST CRITICIZES VATICAN, ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian No 32 11 Aug 79 p 9 WA

[Text of letter to the editor by T.G.M.]

[Text] I read in UJ EMBEK that Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio, visited the Catholics of Romania. In Gyulefehervar [Alba Julia] he called on Aron Marton, the Catholic bishop well-known for his antifascism, moral integrity and modesty. So far, so good. But his excellency also officiated at three masses: in Bucharest, Temesvar [Timisoara] and Iasi, the places where the Hungarians, who account for 95 percent of all Catholics in Romania, do not reside--the Catholics of Temesvar are Germans.

It is true that there are 100,000 Csango-Hungarian Christians living in the diocese of Iasi, but they are allowed to have only Romanian priests; furthermore the state language must be used not only at their schools but in their churches. I have no reason to doubt the democratic feelings of Archbishop Poggi; he sided with the minority, the Catholics who constitute an infinitesimal minority of all Catholics in Romania. And it is well-known that siding with minorities is one of the touchstones of the democratic protection of human rights.

Speaking from the rueful knowledge of world politics of a provincial Hungarian journalist, I should merely like to say to Cardinal State Secretary Casaroli, "Ho hum!"

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES USSR 24 AUGUST

LD251645 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Moscow:

Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Poszgay left Moscow Friday for home at the end of his official visit to the Soviet Union from August 20 to 24 at the invitation of Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and culture minister of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO BELGIUM--Budapest, August 24 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, have received Jozsef Tardos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to Belgium, who is soon to leave for his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD]

MOSCOW TALKS BETWEEN WRZASZCZYK, BAYBAKOV REPORTED

LD262218 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel)

A successive working meeting between Vice-Premier, Chairman of the Planning Committee at the Polish Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Vice-Premier, chairman of the State Committee for Planning of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Baybakov took place here today.

The meeting was a continuation of the work connected with the implementation of the resolutions adopted during the meeting between the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea on August 4th. The sides [word indistinct] upon a number of problems which had been touched upon during the Crimean talks. It was agreed that the problems would be taken into account while coordinating plans for the years 1981-1985 and in appropriate inter-state agreements.

The talks and meetings of vice-premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk in the Soviet Union confirmed the existence of broad possibilities of the further development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Polish and Soviet economic organisations. Also directions of the further cooperation in the development of socialist economic integration between Poland and the Soviet Union were mapped out.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO CPUSA CONGRESS

AU270940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee has sent the following letter to participants in the 22d CPUSA Congress:

Dear delegate comrades, in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, all communists and all the working people of our country, we send you cordial greetings and best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of the 22d congress of your party.

The fact that your congress debates are taking place in the year of the celebrations of an historic date--the 60th anniversary of the CPUSA--adds to the importance of the congress.

Our party and Poland's working masses warmly welcome that anniversary, which symbolizes the long-standing struggle of the CPUSA against the omnipotence of great capital; in defense of the interests of the American people and the American national minorities and for their social and political equality; for progress and true democracy; and against imperialism.

As unshakable champions of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, the American communists wage an active struggle to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to promote harmonious cooperation between all forces of progress and anti-imperialism, to curb armaments, to promote disarmament, to intensify the process of detente and to insure lasting peace for the world.

The PZPR is linked with the CPUSA by ties of close, fraternal cooperation, which we want to continue to intensify and develop. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that by implementing the resolutions of their 22d congress, the U.S. communists will achieve new successes in realizing the party program and in rallying all domestic leftist-democratic forces for the task of carrying out progressive internal transformations in the United States.

Dear comrades, in the year of your jubilee please accept from the communists and working masses of the Polish People's Republic their best wishes for further achievements in the future activities of your party.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee.

OFFICIALS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU270930 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to their Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your important jibilee--the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation--we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Social Republic of Romania and the fraternal Romanian people our cordial greetings and best wishes in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and in our own name.

The victorious offensive of the Soviet Army in the summer of 1944 decided the liberation of the peoples of central and southern Europe, including the Romanian people, from the Hitlerite yoke and encouraged the patriotic forces of those peoples, led by the communists, to take up the armed struggle.

The revolutionary social changes carried out under the leadership of the RCP have led to radical transformations in the life of the Socialist Republic of Romania and have become a foundation of favorable development of all the people.

We watch with appreciation the dedicated work and efforts with which Romanian society is implementing the program for Romania's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 11th congress and all-national conference of the RCP.

The favourable results of socialist construction in Poland and Romania, which are achieved through the efforts of our people in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and within the framework of the political-defense Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA, are insuring for our two states lasting foundations for building a developed socialist society.

The traditional ties of friendship between Poland and Romania, which have been developed for many years on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, and the achieved socialist changes have opened a qualitative new stage in our mutual relations.

Polish-Romanian cooperation is consistent with the interests of our nations and helps strengthen the community of the socialist states and thereby the forces of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Dear comrades, may you and the fraternal Romanian people score further achievements, which, creating Romania's strength and prosperity, serve the aims of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henry Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BAN LIFTED ON VISITS OF CHILDREN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD251424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here is a communique of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare:

The chief health inspector calls off the ban on visits to Czechoslovakia by children up to 15 years of age which had been called because of an epidemic situation in that country.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

LD242233 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, PAP--Today, the PUWP CC first secretary, Edward Gierek, received the Polish ambassador to France, Tadeusz Olechowski.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES NEW U.S. CONSUL TO KRAKOW

LD242238 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, PAP--Newly appointed Chief Consul at the American Consulate in Krakow Carl Bastiani was received today by Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the Municipal Council of the city of Krakow, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, first secretary of the PUWP Krakow Committee.

The meeting was devoted to the discussion of current socio-economic and cultural problems of Krakow and the city's growing bonds with Americans of Polish descent. The talk was attended by President of the city of Krakow Edward Barszcz.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTATOR VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF GIEREK-SCHMIDT TALKS

AU241030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Wojna article: "Following the Talks Between Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt--Useful Meeting"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] It was already the fourth meeting between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The dialog between the two leaders began 4 years ago in Helsinki under the favorable auspices of the CSCE. The accords and agreements produced by each meeting have been and are of good service for the cause of normalization of relations between our states and nations and the cause of detente and peace.

The treaty of December 1970 is the foundation of this historically new process between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG. As the published communique states, the "two leaders have stressed" its "fundamental" importance. The Polish public attaches weight to that statement because it is common knowledge that in the FRG political forces exist which through one-sided interpretation and legal tricks would like to diminish the role and function of the treaty between our two countries.

FOLLOWING ALL THAT TOOK PLACE ON POLISH SOIL BETWEEN 1 SEPTEMBER 1939 AND ITS LIBERATION FROM THE YOKE OF GERMAN FASCISM, ANY ATTEMPT TO SETTLE ANEW POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS COULD HAVE SUCCEEDED ONLY ON THE STRENGTH OF A CLEAR STATEMENT THAT THE STATES THAT HAD EMERGED FROM THE RUINS OF THE GERMAN REICH RECOGNIZE THE INVIOLABILITY AND THE FINAL CHARACTER OF THE TERRITORIAL ARRANGEMENTS LAID DOWN IN THE POTSDAM PEACE SETTLEMENT. THE GDR MADE SUCH A STATEMENT BY RECOGNIZING THE ODRA-NYSA BORDER AS EARLY AS 1950. THANKS TO THAT, THE POLISH-GERMAN BORDER BECAME A BORDER OF FRIENDSHIP FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR 1,000 YEARS. ALSO THE OTHER GERMAN STATE--THE FRG--RECOGNIZED IN THE TREATY OF DECEMBER 1970 THE INVIOLABILITY OF THAT BORDER AS WELL AS THE RENUNCIATION OF ALL TERRITORIAL CLAIMS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE AS THE BASIS OF THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION. THAT IS WHY THE EMPHASIS OF THE "FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE" OF THAT TREATY JUST NOW, WHEN IN THE FRG VOICES ARE QUESTIONING ITS MEANING AND SPIRIT WITH INCREASING FORCE, HAS ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES AND NATIONS ARE SO DEEPLY ROOTED IN HISTORY--NOT TO SAY WEIGHED DOWN BY IT--THAT THE THOUGHT OF A DIFFERENT, A BETTER FUTURE CANNOT BE DISSOCIATED FROM HISTORY. IN FACT, THAT WAS THE DOMINANT AND INTEGRAL FEATURE OF ALL THE TALKS HELD ON THE HEL PENINSULA.

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES TO ACCELERATE THE EXPANSION OF THE FACTORS AND ELEMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION AND THAT STIMULATE IT ARE TO RESULT FROM THOSE TALKS.

Among the most important goals of normalization should be included all the sectors of activity that help change the attitudes of the two nations to one another and educate the two societies--from the tenderest age--in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, without hostile distortions. The importance attached by the Polish public to fully implementing the recommendations of the Joint Committee for Schoolbooks is common knowledge in that regard.

The recognition of the treaty of December 1970 as the basis of normalization has automatically extended normalization processes to certain areas of law. That is why, in view of the fact that forces hostile to the consolidation and intensification of the understanding with Poland are exploiting certain pseudo-legal arguments, there should be a constructive approach to the aforementioned areas.

During the Hel talks Chancellor Schmidt positively evaluated the action to bring families together.

BILATERAL CREDIBILITY, FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS AND CORRECT CONSIDERATION OF MUTUAL CONCESSIONS ARE A FOUNDATION OF THE POLICY THAT PRODUCES BENEFITS. THAT IS THE FEATURE OF ALL AGREEMENTS AND DECISIONS BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS.

PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WERE EXTENSIVELY DISCUSSED. THE TWO SIDES VOICED THEIR RESOLVE AND CONVICTION THAT, DESPITE THE ALREADY HIGH LEVEL OF THAT COOPERATION, IT IS POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY TO STRIVE FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THAT COOPERATION IN THE WELL-CONCEIVED INTEREST OF THE TWO SIDES.

The communique also stresses the importance of social and cultural contacts. Among other things, the two leaders highly evaluated the function of the "Polish-FRG forum" as the plane of meetings between representatives of the two nations that serves to pave the road to normalization processes on the basis of the treaty of 1970.

The sides evaluated the European situation in an extensive and comprehensive manner. The relevant passages of the communique are very eloquent on that. Our two countries are and wish to be partners in strengthening detente and imparting a permanent character to it. The two leaders believe that "disarmament is the most vital task--as the communique states--facing mankind and pointed to the need to make efforts to end the qualitative and quantitative arms race." [quotation marks and hyphens as published] In addition the two sides expressed their interest in accelerating the Vienna talks.

The two leaders attach enormous importance to ratifying the SALT II accord signed between the USSR and the United States and hope that ratification will materialize soon. The coming into force of that accord will strengthen international security and trust, which are such important elements of detente.

All in all it was a good and useful visit. Its working character, deviating from the standards of the exacting diplomatic protocol--the chancellor arrived at the Hel Peninsula in his yacht as befitted a son of Hamburg--served as an illustration of the progress in the normalization between our two countries. THE FACT THAT THE VISIT TOOK PLACE SHORTLY BEFORE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND IS TESTIMONY THAT POLISH PEACEFUL POLICY IS FORWARD-LOOKING, WHILE DRAWING CONCLUSIONS FROM THE PAST AND REMEMBERING IT.

REPORTAGE ON PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU251410 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has arrived on a friendly visit to Romania. The guest is accompanied by Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and PLO's official spokesman, and other officials.

At Otopeni Airport, the guests were received by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee; Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and minister of labor; Kumitru Popa, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Cornel Pacoste, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs. (Ahmad Ares Salina), deputy PLO representative in Bucharest, was also present.

Talks With Ceausescu 25 August

AU251920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1979--On August 25, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met at Snagov with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During the talks both sides expressed their satisfaction with the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization, stating their common determination further to develop and deepen them, to mutual benefit, in the interest of world peace, cooperation and progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat made a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the Middle East situation and of the international political life in general.

They underlined the need for a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict based on Israel's total, unconditional and undelayed withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including its right to self-determination, to return to its home and establish an own independent state. It was stressed that without the solution of the Palestinian question, without a Palestinian state, no peace can be achieved in the Middle East.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed this time too keen thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the consistent position of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania, of the Romanian party and state leader personally in support of the Palestinian people's cause, of the realization of its right to self-determination, of the establishment of an independent national state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the resolve of the RCP and Romania to grant in the future too full support to the righteous cause of the Palestinian people, to its struggle for the attainment of its national aspirations, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding.

Attending the talks were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, minister of labour; Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Dumitru Popa, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The participants also included 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO; the official spokesman of the organization, Abdul Fattah Ghanem; Ahmed Abdel Rahman, editor-in-chief of the PALESTINE OF THE REVOLUTION newspaper, Colonel Mahmud Abu Marzul, members of the PLO Central Council and of the Palestinian National Council.

Further Talks 26 August

AU261755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1712 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--On Sunday, August 26 Nicolae Ceausescu met again at Snagov with Yasir 'Arafat.

In the same atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding they continued their talks about the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization and about the latest developments in the Middle East.

The common agreement was stressed to continue the dialogue, and develop the good relations between the RCP and the PLO considering them to be in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. At the same time, the views exchanged were shown to be in line with the concerns to come to a global, just and durable settlement of the Mideast conflict on the basis of Israel's complete, unconditional and fast withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination, to the establishment of its own independent state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Romania's determination to continue giving full support to the just cause of the Palestinian people for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

26 August Departure

AU261759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on Sunday afternoon. The guest was accompanied by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, official spokesman for the organization, and by the PLO executives.

At the end of Yasir 'Arafat's visit, a joint communique was adopted which is to be released.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO

AU261857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--On Sunday, Nicolae Ceausescu met at Snagov with Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain.

During the meeting a review was made of the activity and concerns of the two parties and a broad exchange of opinions was effected on current aspects of world politics.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo expressed their full satisfaction at the close relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, as well as the resolution to develop them considering that broad promotion of the good relations between the RCP and the CPSU as an outstanding contribution made to the consolidation of the traditional relations between the two countries and peoples. In this context, the favourable evolution was stressed of the relations between Romania and Spain and the determination of the two communist parties was shown to take firm action for the more intensive development of the Romanian-Spanish relations on multiple planes.

The views exchanged on international problems, on the relations between the communist and workers parties and the steps on the ever more powerful assertion of the peoples' will to live freely and independently, to decide their own fate, to put an end to the old policy of domination and dictate, to develop self-reliantly, in a world of peace and collaboration. [sentence as received] It was considered that in the present-day conditions, close solidarity and cooperation of all the workers' democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces was required more than ever before in the fight for peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo highlighted the great importance that the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain attached to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980, which is called to pass concrete measures for European security, detente and peace.

At the same time, firm action was considered necessary for the passage to efficient disarmament and military disengagement measures, for the reduction of military budgets without which security and peace are inconceivable.

Highlighting that the world peace and stability are seriously threatened by the sharper international [word indistinct] by the intensification of the struggle for the redivision of the world in spheres of influence and domination, the general secretaries of the two parties stressed the importance of the united struggle of the popular masses for the establishment in the international life of new democratic relations on the basis of equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo emphasized the special importance of the closer unity and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of respect for each party's right to autonomously shape its own political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, without outside interference.

The talks passed in a warm atmosphere of sincere comradely friendship, of full understanding and mutual respect. After the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained Santiago Carrillo and his wife, Carmen Carrillo to [a] luncheon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Talks With Andrei, Others

AU252115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1979--Official talks started [24 August] in Bucharest between the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo. During the talks, stress was laid on the upward course of the Romanian-Congolese friendly relations and new ways and means were identified for developing them in all fields of joint interest.

On August 25, Pierre Nze, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labour Party, was received by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The same day, Pierre Nze had a working meeting with Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU261858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 26 at Snagov, Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Congo People's Republic, head of the foreign affairs section of the CC of CLP, who paid an official visit to Romania.

During the meeting, the stress was laid with satisfaction on the favourable evolution of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Barty, between Romania and Congo. The common wish was shown for a steadily ascending and constructive course to the good Romanian-Congolese relations.

The views exchanged on topical international political issues emphasized the need to step up the efforts for the constructive resolution, in the interests of the peoples, of the complex problems of concern to mankind today, for the deepening of the course of detente, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, for disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for a political negotiated settlement of tensions and conflicts, for the elimination from international life of the threat or use of force, for the democratization of international relations. The determination of Romania and the Congo was shown to cooperate more and more closely on a foreign plane in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST 26 AUGUST

AU261859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--On his way to Havana where he will attend the non-aligned summit, the vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam, stopped in Bucharest.

RWANDA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 26 AUGUST

AU261900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1979--On Sunday, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei.

On the same day, official talks started in the Romanian capital city between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

DALEA RECEIVES HEAD OF VISITNG SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU231214 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the ARLUS [Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union] General Council, on Tuesday met with the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society led by A.T. Lavrent'yeva, deputy minister of light industry of the USSR and deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, which is visiting our country to attend the events marking the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation.

DEPUTY PREMIER FAZEKAS RECEIVES GUINEAN DELEGATION

AU241909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/8/1979--Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of home trade of Romania, received on August 24 the delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea led by Diao Balde, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), now visiting Romania.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere questions were approached concerning the further development of the cooperative relations between Romania and Guinea in various fields.

COSTA RICAN FORMER PRESIDENT FERRER DEPARTS

AU252118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1979--Jose Figueres Ferrer, president of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, former president of the Republic, paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Costa Rican politician attended the events marking the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania. Jose Figueres Ferrer also had an interview at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES AMBASSADOR, CEAUSESCU MESSAGE

LD271000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 27/8/1979--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing. On the occasion, the Romanian ambassador conveyed a message of friendship from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Premier Hua Guofeng requested that warmest and most cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu from himself and the Chinese party and state leadership.

During the meeting, stress was laid on the wish further to develop the Romanian-Chinese relations in keeping with the understandings conducted during the summit reciprocal meetings of 1978.

PHILIPPINES' MARCOS RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU230845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Manila, (AGERPRES) 22/8/1979--Messages of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ferdinand Marcos were exchanged during the interview in Manila, on August 22, between the Philippines' president and Romanian Ambassador Filip Tomulescu.

During the interview, occasioned by the ending of the Romanian ambassador's mission to that country, satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the friendly relations between the two countries, their fruitful collaboration on an international plane. They also expressed the wish to deepen and diversify the many-sided bilateral collaboration particularly in the economic field, in the spirit of the documents signed by the two countries during the summit meeting.

ROMANIAN-BUILT PLANT INAUGURATED IN NIGERIA

AU241907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Lagos, AGERPRES, 24/8/1979--The official inauguration of the wood exploitation and working combine under the Nirowi Romanian-Nigerian joint production company took place in the locality of Ondo, Nigeria. In the brief speech he made on the occasion, R.A. Adeye, federal minister of industries, expressed the satisfaction of the Nigerian Government and people for the commissioning of that important unit of the country's young industry, which was built by the fruitful Romanian-Nigerian cooperation in production under efficient, mutually advantageous conditions.

FOREIGN GUESTS PRESENT AT BUCHAREST 23 AUGUST PARADE

AU241230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/8/1979--Romania celebrates the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944.

Romania's national day was marked in Bucharest by a military parade and a demonstration of the working people.

Present in the official stand in the Aviatorilor Square were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other officials, veterans of the communist and working class movement in Romania, executives of mass and public organizations.

Together with Romania's party and state leaders also present in the official stand were: Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, Haralambos Drakopoulos, secretary of the C.C. of the Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior"), Oddo Biasini, political secretary of the Repubican Party of Italy, Illias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left-E.D.A. of Greece, Jose Figueres Ferrer, president of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Chile, Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.), co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Fernando Maldonado, secretary-general of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador, Iannis Zagdhis, leader of the Democratic Centre Union of Greece.

Present in the other stands were also numerous guests from abroad.

Attending were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps, as well as foreign journalists.

During the demonstration, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with the foreign guests present on the great national day of the Romanian people.

SCINTEIA LISTS RECENTLY PROMOTED HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

AU231204 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] By presidential decrees, several generals were promoted in grade and several high-ranking officers were promoted to general.

The following were promoted:

--Major Generals Vasile Barboi, Gheorghe Lavric, Victor Stanculescu, Iulian Topliceanu, and Gheorghe Zarnescu were promoted to lieutenant general;

--Colonels Emil Apostol, Aron Bordea, Ion Busescu, Constantin Calinoiu, Iulian Deculescu, Ion Dindarenu, Sergiu-Paul Irimescu, Mihail Mitrea, Costica Moisa, Ion Mot, Aristotel Stamatoiu, and Florian Vlad were promoted to major general; Captain First Class Ioan Musat was promoted to rear admiral.

In accordance with another presidential decree:

--Lieutenant Generals in Reserve Emilian Ionescu, Petre Marinescu and Marcel Olteanu were promoted to colonel general in reserve;

--Major Generals in Reserve Traian Blaga, Ion Botea, Sotir Mazareanu, Teodor Radu and Nicolae Toeader were promoted to lieutenant general in reserve;

--Colonels in Reserve Ioan Berghia, Dumitru Chirescu, Constantin Ioachim, Nicolae Patrascoiu, Rafael Stefanica and Nicolae Zaganescu were promoted to major general in reserve.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Meeting with Mijatovich

LD252022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25 (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovich, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received a delegation of U.S. congressmen led by Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. In the ensuing one-hour talk, views on relations between the two countries and on some international problems were interchanged.

Mijatovich favorably assessed Yugoslav-U.S. relations, particularly since last year's Tito-Carter talks, and the visiting U.S. congressmen agreed with his opinion. These relations are stable now, Mijatovich added, and rest on mutual respect for stands and differences in views on individual situations and processes in the world. Both sides expressed their wish for U.S.-Yugoslav relations to keep further developing.

The guests listened with interest to Mijatovich's explanation of Yugoslavia's socio-economic system. Yugoslavia's constitutional order and its political system functioning were also discussed.

Also today, the U.S. guests met with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Their meeting passed in an atmosphere of understanding and friendship. In a talk of some length, matters of bilateral interest were considered, especially bilateral relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Economic Talks With Markovic

LD252024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25, (TANJUG)--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, today received a delegation of U.S. congressmen. In the ensuing friendly talk, a positive evaluation was made of the development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations in recent years.

Special attention was paid to the so-far results and prospects for economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Markovic acquainted his U.S. guests with some aspects of Yugoslavia's economic development. He also talked about the present economic movements, development of energy supply and measures of the policy of economic stabilization.

In view of the role the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the U.S. Congress play in their countries, it was jointly assessed that their continued contacts can also in the future make a significant contribution to the promotion in Yugoslav-U.S. relations in various domains.

Meeting With Assemblymen

LD252110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25, (TANJUG)--The visiting delegation of the U.S. Congress met here today with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The U.S. head delegate Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, as well as other U.S. and Yugoslav personalities at their sides had a talk of some length on the question of bilateral relations and economic cooperation between the two countries. Some international questions were also discussed.

Referring to the two countries' bilateral relations, Dizdarevic emphasized that Yugoslavia is interested in long term, stable and good relations with the U.S. and asserted that their cooperation has widened at all levels in recent years. There are differences in view between the two countries, he pointed out, but they do not stand in the way of the development to decrease Yugoslavia's trade deficit in bilateral trade, Dizdarevic also noted.

The need to further stamp anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the U.S. was also discussed.

U.S. head delegate Clement Zablocki said that there exists interest in the U.S. Congress in further widening Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation in both bilateral relations and the interchange of views on international problems.

In reply to the question concerning the stamping out of terrorist activity leveled against Yugoslavia, Zablocki said that the U.S. Congress is in support of actions being undertaken by the U.S. administration recently and further efforts will be made to this effect.

Turning to international problems, Zablocki stressed that the U.S. holds in special esteem the role Yugoslavia played at the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as host country.

ROBERT MUGABE LEADS ZANU DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation Arrival

LD242106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) arrived in Belgrade today, led by Robert Mugabe, president of ZANU and coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The delegation was welcomed by Petar Rakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Secretariat, and the visit is being made at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During their visit, the ZANU delegation will have talks with SAWPY representatives on the problems of the decolonization of Rhodesia and on the Patriotic Front's standpoints. There is also to be an exchange of views on the forthcoming Havana nonalined conference and on questions of bilateral cooperation between SAWPY and ZANU.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD251638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks in Belgrade today with Robert Mugabe, president of ZANU and coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The following took part in the talks: Josiah Tongogara, ZANU defense chief; Richard Hove, ZANU deputy secretary for international cooperation; and Mhanbagve Mvenga, ZANU permanent representative in Yugoslavia. On the Yugoslav side, Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dusan Javanovic, head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs for Africa, took part in the talks.

During the talks views were exchanged on the problems of southern Africa, in particular of Zimbabwe, in light of the decisions of the recent meetings of nonalined countries and the OAU summit in Monrovia. In the talks the importance was stressed of the decisions made at the ministerial meetings of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Maputo and Colombo by which the Patriotic Front was recognized as the only legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe. The need was stressed for the earliest possible liquidation of colonialism in southern Africa and for the obtaining of full independence.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and ZANU President Mugabe also talked about the most significant issues linked with the sixth conference of the nonalined in Havana. The significance was stressed of the further affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement and of the movement of nonalined countries, as well as of consolidating their unity and ability to act.

Meeting With Kurtovic

LD252120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 25 (TANJUG)--Zimbabwe African National Union [word indistinct] and Zimbabwe Patriotic Front [word indistinct] Robert Mugabe stated here today that his movement expects invaluable support from participants in the forthcoming conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries in Havana.

During a talk with Yugoslav Socialist Alliance (SAWPY) Federal Conference President Todo Kurtovic, Mugabe stressed the indispensability of solving the problem of the power transfer from the white minority to the majority in Zimbabwe, with the full participation of the Patriotic Front.

On behalf of his movement and the people of Zimbabwe, the ZANU leader thanked the Socialist Alliance, government and people of Yugoslavia for the political, diplomatic and material assistance to the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. Without the support offered by Yugoslavia and other friendly countries to the Zimbabwe people, Mugabe stressed, there would be no progress in the struggle for freedom and independence of the people of Zimbabwe.

SAWPY President Todo Kurtovic set out that Yugoslavia devoted particular attention to the activity of the Zimbabwe liberation movement which it will support as much as possible.

During the talk, the two sides particularly discussed further cooperation between SAWPY and ZANU.

TANJUG Interview

LD262148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 26 (TANJUG)--We expect the forthcoming non-aligned conference in Havana to fully confirm the status of the Patriotic Front as the only legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, stated chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Robert Mugabe at a press conference in Belgrade today. He said that he and Joshua Nkomo would jointly represent the front in Havana.

The people of Zimbabwe will be pleased if the meeting in Havana extends support to the efforts of the Patriotic Front and helps strengthen its positions not only in forthcoming negotiations to solve the crisis in Southern Rhodesia, but also in the future generally, Mugabe stated.

Speaking of his stay in Yugoslavia, Mugabe said he met with Chairman of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance Todo Kurtovic and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. They discussed the political and military situation in Zimbabwe, especially following the recent proposal of Great Britain to hold in London on September 10 a conference of all sides involved in the southern Rhodesia crisis. The Patriotic Front rejects the British proposal as a basis for solving the crisis, Mugabe said, adding that in London he would offer a new basis for talks.

"We are the de-colonizing factor in Zimbabwe which the British plan ignores. We have fought not for the constitutional conference but for a transfer of power. We are fighting for the genuine independence of the country, for democratic elections which will give it a democratic government which will be the result of the wish of the people and have a democratic constitution", said Mugabe. He recalled that this stand of the Patriotic Front had been upheld by the Organization of African Unity, and hoped that it would be accepted in Havana too.

Asked for his views on the outcome of the forthcoming negotiations in London, Mugabe said that Great Britain has always tried to avoid the real solution and that a complete showdown with the present regime is a precondition for solving the crisis. "I do not expect anything favourable for us," he said.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON NONALINED PREPARATIONS, DISCUSSION

Report on Soviet Views

AU251717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Sveto Maslesa report from Moscow]

[Text] Sveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent in Moscow, reports on the pronounced interest of the Soviet Union in the forthcoming sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana:

Soviet information media display a pronounced activity in connection with the sixth conference on the nonalined countries in Havana. Leading Soviet newspapers--PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and SOVETSTSKAYA ROSSIYA, the weekly NEW TIMES, the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZHN, and Moscow radio and television on several occasions in the past few weeks devoted special articles to the forthcoming meeting in Havana, which certainly indicates the high level of interest here in the course and the outcome of the forthcoming gathering.

The observers here point out in this connection that Moscow has never before paid so much attention to the nonalined countries as it is now doing before the Havana meeting. Probably one should seek an explanation for the very noticeable presence of nonalinement on the pages of the press here precisely because the sixth summit meeting is being held in Cuba. However, the basic views and assessments of Soviet writers about nonalinement have not changed. The well-known positions prevail to the effect that nonalinement will be effective only to the degree that it relies on its--as it is stressed--natural ally, the so-called socialist community.

According to the view here, nonalinement is directed exclusively in the anti-imperialist direction, and one does not mention the independent and non-bloc role of the movement and its opposition to any kind of domination and pressures, from whatever side they may come. In a nutshell, the gathering in Cuba is welcomed here, but it is looked at exclusively from their peculiar angle.

NIN Interview With Loncar

LD241512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"The summit in Havana will primarily concern itself with two international spheres. First, to build the further action of the nonalined movement in the struggle to transform international relations, it is especially important to make a contribution to the settling of acute crises and the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and sources of instability, to which are also added foreign influences and interference. Also of great importance is the working out of the concept of the struggle for a new international economic order.

"The second sphere concerns the role, orientation and character of the movement today."

This was stated in an interview granted to NIN by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Havana. Loncar replied to a series of questions related to the preparations for the summit, conference documents, assessments of the present situation in the nonalined movement and the movement's significance in international processes, the numerical strength and consolidation of the movement, and so forth.

To judge from everything, the Havana summit will also be the biggest gathering of heads of state in history, since the movement has been joined by a large number of new members between the fifth and sixth summits. Loncar considers that the fact that the movement and policy of nonalinement are a need and a mainstay for all the countries which wish to create the conditions for a freer socioeconomic and internal political development has also contributed to the spread of the movement. All the countries which have either joined the movement or feel the need to be associated with it, it is obvious, basically support the entire concept of the struggle of the nonalined for new political and economic relations in the world.

As for the preparations for the sixth summit, Loncar considers that they are characterized by a much livelier and broader activity than during the preparations for any former conference. The erstwhile "silent majority" is also active now. The conference host, in keeping with established practice, has prepared its first version of the final document, which should be the subject of discussion on the basis of which the host will prepare a revised version which will then again be discussed.

Loncar stressed, among other things, that the majority of nonalined countries had already submitted a series of new proposals in connection with the first draft, all of which indicates that the proposed text will undergo further basic alterations.

"We do not approach the policy of the great powers or members of the blocs with an a priori negative attitude, but from the point of view of how much and in what way they are related to the goals of the movement, in the center of whose attention are interests which we consider to be in the interest of the world and of progress," Loncar said in reply, among other things, to a question concerning the unusual interest shown in the meeting in Havana, which primarily applies to the members of the military-political alliances and in particular to the great powers themselves. He added that in the era of the struggle for the spreading of influence on the basis of the relaxation of tension and international negotiations, the aspiration is manifesting itself in both great powers to retain, as far as possible, the bipolar division of the world.

The under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs also replied to the question which concerned the desire to introduce ideological criteria into the nonalined movement. It is his view that the attempt to ideologize the movement would create dogmas which could represent fertile soil for the spreading of bloc influence. "The attempt to ideologize the movement would be equal to a diversion," Loncar said. "It would involve the movement in inter-bloc rivalries."

Loncar also expressed the view that detente must be given a new quality, must be universal, must concern all the sources of tension in international relations, including also those that have their origin in economic inequality, exploitation and subjugation. "Nonalinement today is as much at a crossroads as the world itself, considering the fact that its role has grown and that in many ways, further development in the world depends on its behavior today," he stressed.

In reply to a question on disputes and conflicts between members of the movement, Loncar stressed that these disputes impede, hinder and at times weaken the basic action, so that it is one of the priority tasks of the conference to pay due attention to mutual disputes.

Loncar also stressed that the nonalined movement today has nearly 100 members and that numerous small countries, which have no diplomatic service throughout the world, should be present daily in world relations and express themselves through the nonalined movement.

Replying at the end to a question on a number of unsolved problems, such as the question of who should represent Kampuchea and the demand to suspend Egypt, which were left over after the ministerial conference in Colombo for the Havana summit, Loncar said that the conference, regardless of the differences which exist in this connection, "must once more confirm that the policy of force, the policy of intervention, the policy of the fait accompli cannot be accepted in international relations and can still less be a part of nonalined reality."

"The conference in Havana," Loncar concluded, "must again give the greatest support to the rights of the Palestinian people and must discuss all the complexities of the Middle East crisis and offer its own nonalined concept of a lasting and just solution to the conflict."

POLITIKA on Nonalined Independence

AU262030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "Allies Without an Alliance"]

[Excerpts] While the preparations for the sixth meeting of heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries in Havana are speedily and methodically drawing to a close, the world as a whole, and the nonalined movement with it--a movement which today represents two-thirds of mankind--are facing many significant tests, problems and difficulties. The processes of a relaxation of international tension and detente, the culmination of which were noted only 4 years ago in Helsinki, have given rise to many new hopes throughout the world. However, it can already be said that these hopes have, for the greater part, remained unfulfilled. Instead of constantly spreading in all directions and being enriched with new content--since otherwise it really cannot survive--the process of relaxation of international tension has in the meantime again reached a tight corner and vacillations are intensifying differences and divisions to today's world.

In order that the processes of relaxation of tension can develop and deepen, the world naturally cannot be satisfied with a narrow, bloc concept that leads to a negation of the very substance of detente, directed toward implementing the long-term interests of the entire international community. Former Indian Minister of State J.S. Mehta has recently called Kissinger's bloc concept of detente a "businesslike" concept, stressing that what is involved here is actually "a mutual, but not an international relaxation of tension."

One must bear this formula in mind at this time when bloc interference in the relations and political direction within the nonalined movement on the eve of the sixth meeting in Havana is increasing from outside. It is precisely from a simplified understanding of the nonalined attitude toward the existing bloc alliances that the misunderstanding of the very essence of nonalinement as a policy results. The nonalined countries are not mutually linked by a formal treaty of alliance of a type which a priori determines who is one's greater and who is one's lesser friend. Nonalinement can be even less understood as a universal, strictly planned list of obligatory recipes on what one should and should not do according to the letter of mutual treaties. This also is natural, because among the current 93 full members of the movement (the list is constantly increasing) and some 20 countries which have different, but well-known status, there are countries which have one foot still in the feudal era and others which are speedily building a socialist society. There are also miniature island states, and countries--such as India--which are of continental dimensions. The social forces and the strata holding the ruling position in these countries are also frequently very different. Accordingly, the links which gathered the movement together and which constantly strengthen it are not ideological--although ideology, just like in everything else here, also has a certain place in the general movement toward progress.

For this reason, one cannot speak about a special relationship of the movement toward one of the existing blocs, regardless of the fact that every sensible person knows and understands that, according to the internal distribution of social forces, the two largest blocs resemble each other very little. What has linked the nonalined countries into a movement which is constantly increasing, is primarily the desire to strengthen the independence of all member countries, to complete the settling of accounts with colonialism, imperialism and with all forms of political and economic hegemony and domination and to unanimously win a victory for more just economic and political relations in the world in general.

This cannot be achieved by a simple widening of the influence of one bloc at the expense of another bloc. If one needs a special illustration for this, then everything that has been happening since Helsinki (1975) is an obvious lesson. Had their attitude toward the contemporary world's problems not been like this, the nonalined countries would have never become as important a factor in international relations as they are today. Their mutual relations are based primarily on a harmonious activity oriented in a historically justified direction. Hence, only relations of action unity and togetherness, an alliance without a signed treaty, similar to a bloc alliance, can prevail in the nonalined movement. Everything else would result in consequences which are well known in the world today, or which are at least easily foreseeable.

Outside Interest in Nonalined

LD242134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Belgrade television carried a commentary this evening in connection with the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries in which it dealt with the actions by some "guardian angels" who are inclined to offer prescriptions to the nonalined about what their policy should be like, who they should select as their ally and what their orientation should be. During the program, commentator Nikola Vitorovic deals first with a broadcast by Kossuth [Budapest] Radio several days ago from which one was able "to learn" about the Yugoslavs having "started to think about nonalinement after 1948," when, it was said, they were "excommunicated from the socialist community and later did not want to return to it." "Never mind the fact that 'the socialist community' did not even exist at that time--even the Warsaw Pact was founded later," the commentator observes, adding that the roots of the independent Yugoslav policy go back as far as 1940, and that it is a policy which defines nonalinement as the ultimate orientation and not a momentary choice.

Dealing with the agenda of the forthcoming summit, with which some are more preoccupied than the nonalined themselves, the commentator mentions Kampuchea as an issue which is linked with one of the basic principles of the nonalined policy--noninterference in internal affairs. "It was precisely in Kampuchea that the right of the people to decide for themselves on their government was trampled upon by military intervention. Thus, what is at stake is not the defense of the regime but of the principle," the commentary stresses. It recalls that this was also noted in New York when Cuba, in line with the mood of the immense majority of the nonalined, invited both Kampuchean governments to Havana. As for the behavior of the nonalined toward blocs, the commentator mentions the idea which, according to some, should become "the rule of the behavior" of the nonalined: "My enemy should also be your enemy." "There is too much of this idea in some deliberations about Havana. However, it is nearly superfluous to say that such an axiom has never existed in the philosophy of nonalinement," the commentary says in conclusion.

Spanish Nonalined Participation

LD241302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Madrid, August 24 (By TANJUG correspondent Borislav Lalic)--With the decision for Spain to take part in the forthcoming Havana summit, Spanish Prime Minister Suarez has surprised the opposition at home, made Washington anxious, confused his political followers and embittered the conservative right in the country.

Much more important than this, however, are the reasons motivating the decision.

There is no doubt that Spain treads firmly "the Western road", that its agreements with the U.S. practically make it a part of the Western defence system, that it is at the EEC's threshold and that it has announced its entry into NATO.

However, it is just as doubtless that present-day Spain wants to open itself to the world, to diversify its foreign policy and be as active and independent as possible on the international scene.

"The fact that we are ideologically within the West's framework is no obstacle for Spain, for the first time in 150 years, to be able to create its own and independent foreign policy, a policy which best suits the national interests of Spain", Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja has said.

Spain also wants to be a bridge between "the green continent" and Europe. The fact that the majority of Latin American countries are non-aligned and that the non-aligned summit conference is held in Latin America has made it easier for Suarez to decide in favour of Havana.

A traditional friendship and vital interests characterise also Spain's relations with Arab countries. Some problems in this part of the (?word), the Western Sahara, for instance directly affect Spain's security.

It also need be recalled that Spain will host a meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation next year. Madrid wants not only the meeting to be successful, but also itself to contribute to its positive outcome. Spain's presence in Havana will facilitate its role of host next year by notably absorbing the shock of Spain's announced decision to join NATO, although this does not mean that the decision will now be abandoned.

As-Sadat Nonalined Message

LD261101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo--President Anwar as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt has sent a message through the SFRY Embassy in Cairo to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito relating to topical questions of nonalinement and the Middle East crisis.

Vrhovec Departure for Havana

LD261110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0746 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this morning for Havana via New York, where he will spend a short time meeting and consulting with ministers of certain nonalined countries on the eve of the sixth summit conference.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec will lead the Yugoslav delegation in Havana at the Ministerial Meeting which immediately precedes the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries.

The federal secretary was seen off at the airport in Surcin by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary; Dragomir Petrovich and Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretaries; and Galan Arias, charge d'affaires for Cuba in Belgrade.

Ivan Kojic, chief of cabinet for the federal secretary, Goran Kapetanovic, advisor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other associates also left with Josip Vrhovec.

Arrival of Journalists in Havana

LD262050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana--A group of Yugoslav journalists who will report on the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries arrived in Havana this morning by a special Yugoslav Aerotransport plane. The group includes journalists of Yugoslav papers, radio and television and the TANJUG agency.

Advance parties of the delegations, above all permanent representatives of the nonalined at the United Nations, where the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined operates all the time at the level of ambassadors, are also arriving in Cuba's capital. Miljan Komatina, head of the Yugoslav mission at the United Nations, was among those who arrived in Havana yesterday afternoon.

AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON PALESTINE

AU241842 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Ambassador Miljan Komatina, permanent representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, took part in the debate in the UN Security Council on the Palestine problem last night. He paid tribute to Andrew Young for his personal contribution to a better understanding of the essence of the Palestine problem and the roads leading to its solution.

Ambassador Komatina pointed out that the national rights of the Palestinian people are inalienable and that one cannot negotiate their essence and existence. What can be negotiated are the roads leading to the realization of these rights. This demands an equal participation of the PLO in all negotiations. The Yugoslav ambassador, speaking about the Israeli policy, said that it constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

We cannot allow the Palestinian people to be deprived of their inalienable right to freedom and independence in their own country without losing a part of our own freedom, independence and dignity. We believe that now there is hardly a more urgent and noble task than to support the Palestinian people to realize its right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity, Ambassador Miljan Komatina, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the United Nations, said. The Security Council debate will continue this evening.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNCSTD MEETING IN VIENNA

TANJUG on Proceedings

LD261654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, Aug 25 (TANJUG)--The first session of the two-week Vienna U.N. Conference on Science and Technology in the Service of Development did not make any palpable progress in overcoming the conflicting views of the developing countries and the industrial countries on many essential questions.

This is why intensive consultation is now underway with a view to finding acceptable solutions and preventing this gathering from disbanding without expected results.

The representative of the "Group of 77", Tunisia's delegate Mahmoud Mestiri, told the press conference that the developed countries would bear responsibility if this conference ran into difficulties.

Mestiri asked the industrial countries the following three questions:

--Are they ready to contribute to the financing of effort for the development of scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries?

--Are they ready to accept additional, and partly automatic, funds for these goals?

--Are they ready to accept that this be channeled through a new system led by an intergovernmental committee?

No solution is in sight, it was said in conference circles, because the industrial countries keep submitting new proposals and wordings, and, thus, in fact, protract, and even make impossible, the coordination of a text.

Margan on Conference

LD252122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 25, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President Dr Ivo Margan returned here today from Vienna where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. Conference for Science and Technology in the Service of Development.

In his statement on the two-week international meeting underway Dr Margan set out as encouraging that representatives of the developed and the developing countries showed good will for ove coming the accumulated problems and reducing acute differences. Naturally, stands on many concrete questions and the manner of their solution were again not adjusted nor brought closer sufficiently. However, the view prevails that what has been achieved should serve as a basis for the further dialogue, Dr Margan said.

Special attention at the Vienna conference is devoted to defining the program development and real possibilities for the developing countries to use technological achievements in line with their specific conditions, Margan said. The conference also attempted to define criteria and the rules of conduct for multinational companies so as to bring their presence in the developing countries into line with these countries' development programs. To be sure, this is not easy, but proposals on how to modify the international law, above all with the aim of protecting the interests of the developing countries' development, were present at the conference, Margan said.

In Dr Ivan Margan's assessment, the widest differences in discussions at the Vienna conference were expressed in relation to the organization of an international body within the U.N. system to deal with the problems of the application of technological achievements. The developed countries think that this international body should act as part of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, whereas the developing countries evaluate that it should be formed to the U.N. General Assembly.

However, regardless of these differences and the fact that the developing countries hope for more from the Vienna gathering, Dr Ivo Margan said in conclusion, the conference has proved that the process of international consultations will continue in the future, too, and that, in view of the good-will shown, concrete results will not fail to come, i.e., attempts to narrow the too wide gap dividing the rich from the poor part of mankind.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HONECKER

LD242222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

"On the occasion of your birthday, I am sending you cordial greetings and best wishes with great satisfaction for your personal happiness, good health and new successes in your responsible work for the good of the people of the GDR. On this occasion too, I wish to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and parties will also continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of peace, socialism and progress in the world."

TITO SENDS FOREIGN POLICY MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

LD270030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Ambassador in Pyongyang Tode Vardziski has handed a message from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito for President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message relates to current questions of the policy of non-alignment and other questions of international relations.

BULGARIAN DZHUROV TERMS MACEDONIA 'FORTRESS OF BULGARIANISM'

LD261912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (TANJUG)--Speaking at a promotion ceremony in Blagoevgrad for Bulgarian Army officers and N.C.O.s, the Politbureau member and Bulgarian minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, has included Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski--the ideologists and organisers of, and fighters for the national and social freedom and independence of the Macedonian people--among the historic figures of Bulgaria.

In addition to the strong tendency to present the Pirin region--that is, Pirin Macedonia--as a fortress of "Bulgarianism", the speech of the Bulgarian minister of national defence included also the well-known assurances about Bulgarian aspiration for turning the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of lasting peace and stability.